

HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.
The Minerva will be printed
every Thursday morning at \$2 50
per annum, in advance, or \$3 if pay-
ment is not made within 3 months.

No paper to be discontinued
until all arrearages are paid, unless
at the option of the Editor; and a
failure to notify a discontinuance
will be considered as a new engage-
ment.

Advertisements, making twenty
lines or less, inserted three
times for One Dollar, and twenty-five
cents for every subsequent insertion.
Longer ones in proportion. All ad-
vertisements will be continued unless
otherwise ordered, and each
continuance charged.

Letters to the Editor must be
post paid, or they will not be attend-
ed to.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
R. KINGSBURY,
at the Brick Store.

A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,

Hats, Shoes, Leather,

IRON, NAILS, &c. &c./&c.

and small receive in all this week

700 Bushels Superior

TURKS ISLAND SALT.

The above together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line, to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere; as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors; and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Halifax, 17th April, 1829. 11-12

New Spring Goods.

The subscribers are now receiving

their SPRING SUPPLIES consisting of a Splendid Assortment of Seasonable and Fashionable

DRY GOODS;

Some of which are entirely NEW

STYLE. Also—A good assort-
ment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Cutlery,

SHOES, HATS,

Leghorn Bonnets, &c.

and many other desirable articles in our line. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine our assortment, as we purchased our goods in New York very low, and are determined to sell them low.

HAWKINS & HARRIS.

Halifax, April 26, 1829. 13-14

DR. N. L. B. STITH,

HAVING located himself in

this Village, tenders his pro-
fessional services in the various

branches of Medical science, to

the citizens of HALIFAX and its

vicinity, and hopes by unremitting

attention and assiduity to his pro-
fession, to meet and receive a portion

of Public Patronage. He will

be found at all times at his office,

above the store House recently

occupied by Messrs. A. A. B.

Stith.

April 2, 1829. 15-16

OLD BRANDY.

THE Subscriber has on hand a

about one hundred and twenty

Barrels of old APPLE and PEACH

BRANDY, from Two years old to

Twenty, which he will sell low for

cash or good paper, fourteen miles

above the town of Halifax, and three

miles from Wm. E. Webb's on the

Warrenton road.

BENJ. EDMUND.

May 4th, 1829. 16-17

Commercial and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened
in the town of Portsmouth,
Virginia, a Commercial Warehouse
for the reception and sale of For-
eign and Domestic Merchandise
and Produce of all kinds.

The following are the terms on
which they will, as Commission
Merchants, transact business:

Advertisements, making twenty
lines or less, inserted three
times for One Dollar, and twenty-five
cents for every subsequent insertion.
Longer ones in proportion. All ad-
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May 4th, 1829. 16-17

R. & J. DUNN & CO.

INFORM their friends and the
public, generally, that they have
now on hand their supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which embrace a complete and very
extensive assortment of every
desirable article of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

amongst which are

A splendid assortment of Silks,
Several pieces of Satin Laces, and
Woolen Gros de Berlin, quite a
new article

A beautiful assortment of Fine
Thread Laces and Edgings

A most splendid assortment of Fancy
Calicoes

A large stock of GROCERIES

A general assortment of Medicines,
Drugs, Oils and Paints

Hats, Shoes and Hardware, in great
variety

Which, with every other article usually
kept in an extensive assortment
Store, they offer for sale on the most
favourable terms. Being confident
that they can give general satisfaction
as to price and quality, they respectfully
invite their friends in town and
country to call and examine
their assortment.

Halifax, May 7th, 1829. 14-15

FISH AND CORN.

WE have just received a con-
signment of cut

Herrings and Shad,

put up this season at one of the
most celebrated fisheries on Roanoke.
We have also on hand a few
hundred Barrels of CORN, neatly
cleaned and finned; all of which we
will sell low for cash.

R. & J. DUNN, & CO.

May 13, 1829. 15-16

SHAVING BOXES.

Assorted

Shaving Boxes and Soap.

Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber

Crom. Yellow, Prussian Blue

Liquid Bleaching, Ginger, Spice

Turpentine, country made Russet

and Black Shoes, For Hats, a com-
plete assortment of Garden Seeds,

Candles, Wafers, Gentlemen's and

Ladies' Plaid Cloaks. Also—a few

bushels Ewe-pon Tea, an article

which is but seldom offered in our

market, and one that never fails to

insure one thing that is sought for

by all viz. HEALTH, where it is

regularly used. I speak not without

experience.

All of the above articles will be

sold very low, for Cash only.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1829. 3-

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of LEMUEL
LONG and A. A. B. STITH,

has been dissolved by mutual con-
sent & the books & accounts belonging

to the Firm of A. A. B. Stith & Co. have been assigned to George

R. Reese, for the purpose of settling

the business of said concern. All

Latest from England.

By the packet ship *Canada*, Capt. Graham, the Editors of the *New York Daily Advertiser* have received files of Liverpool papers to the 17th, London to the 4th of April, with *Lloyd's* and *Shipping Lists* to the 15th.

The Catholic Bill and the Disfranchisement Bill have both passed the British Parliament. The former was carried by a majority of 104, in the House of Peers on the 10th, and received the royal signature on the following day. The King expressed to the Duke of Wellington his satisfaction at the firmness with which he had carried through the bill.

Parliament adjourned on the 18th for the Easter holidays. The *Courier* remarks that there is a prospect that the state of the public business will allow of a much earlier prorogation than last year.

The following is a further extract from the same paper:

"It must be allowed that the Duke of Wellington fills now a much larger space in the eye of Europe (large as that space was) than he did at the commencement of the campaign in the East last year. Foreign powers are now to contemplate him not only as the great General in the field, but as the successful Minister in the Cabinet. The foreign influence, therefore, of such Minister, supported by the Throne on one side, by so decisive a majority in Parliament on the other, and thus wielded all the energies of so vast an empire, cannot but be great, and, we trust, will be of the *utmost advantage* to the peace and repose of Europe. The appointment of so able a man as Mr. Robert Gordon to be our Minister to the Sublime Porte, affords the means of availing ourselves of any opportunity for offering our mediation to restore peace—whilst the talents of Lord Heytesbury will be available for the same beneficial purpose at the Court of the Emperor of Russia—and in this pacific policy we know that we shall be able and entirely seconded by France, and we have no doubt, by Austria also."

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Catholic Relief Bill, and to the Irish Elective Franchise Bill, on the 13th of April. When this information was communicated to the House of Commons, it is said it was received with the loudest and most enthusiastic cheering ever heard within the walls of Parliament.

A London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*, under date of April 15, says: "The report gains ground that England intends to oppose some decisive measure to the ambitious designs of Russia, in consequence of recent information, and the Cabinet council summoned for this afternoon, in this city, was supposed to relate to the subject."

The same correspondent thinks the government will have to resort to coercive measures to keep the unemployed weavers quiet.

The London Sun of April 11, says the Russians and Turks may continue their preparations of war, but they will not we think, have recourse to immediate hostilities, when it is known that England and France are disposed—nay resolved—to maintain peace in the East of Europe.

RUSSIA & TURKEY.—Intelligence from Constantinople to the 10th of March, mentions that reports were current of divers assaults made by the Russians, which only tended to hasten and increase the vast efforts making by the Sultan in order to strike a decisive blow in the vicinity of Varna, if possible.

It is affirmed that the Porte means to have 300,000 men in the field partly from Europe and partly from Asia. It still remained uncertain when the new Vizier would proceed to head quarters, as notwithstanding his supplies of money, he had been unable to satisfy the demands of the Albanians, and an immediate insurrection was apprehended as the certain consequence of departure.

The effects of the blockade began to be seriously felt in the scarcity of provisions, and it was reported that the Russians meant to declare the coasts of Syria and Caramania, and Alexandria in a state of blockade. The naval preparations were carried on with increasing activity, and an expedition against the blockading squadron was contemplated, but great difficulty was experienced in procuring good seamen.

A bloody but indecisive action, in which about 8000 were engaged, is mentioned as having taken place in the neighborhood of Bagazik.

Reports from the Principalities speak of continued attacks made by the Turks on the points which the Russians have fortified between Varna and the Danube, in which they were constantly repulsed. Russian columns were hastening in all directions by forced marches to the Danube.

According to the accounts from Odessa, it appears the Turks had made preparations to carry Varna by a *coup de main*, but the Governor of Varna, Gen. Roth, was informed of their intention, and anticipated it by marching out and surprising their camp. A sanguinary action followed; but, though many brave men perished on both sides, nothing more decisive than the relief of Varna from the danger of an attack took place.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The arrival of the *Amethyst* packet ship at Boston, in 20 days, brings our intelligence from London down to the 20th April, but adds nothing material to it.

The Conciliation bills, as they are happily called, had been well received in Ireland, and a dinner was in preparation at Arshell, at which many of the leading gentry and clergy, Protestant and Catholic, had signified their intention of attending.

The Duke of Wellington's health had suffered by his arduous labors, and he was to leave town for the country on the 20th.

VIENNA, March 12.

The following tragical event happened lately at Horn, in Austria. A butcher, having a large sum of money about his person, arrived at an inn, near Horn. The company he met in the lower apartments appeared to him very unfit to trust himself amongst with his money—and growing suspicious, he begged the landlord to give him a bed room on the upper floor. The landlord inquired after his motives, and the butcher acknowledged that he had a great deal of cash about him. The landlord then offered him an inner apartment, behind his own, and instantly showed it to the butcher, who approved of the same. The landlord left him there. In the meanwhile the butcher misses his large dog—this circumstance renews his suspicion—he sneaks down into the yard to search for his faithful companion. After a deal of trouble he discovers his dog howling in a cellar, where he was locked up, and succeeds in liberating him. Relying on his trusty animal, he resolved not to go to bed yet, but to enter the lower room once more.

In the mean time the landlord's son returns from a journey he had made, to purchase wine. Being fatigued, and perhaps some what intoxicated, he went to the well-known chamber, and, without any knowledge of what had happened, he laid down on the bed prepared for the stranger. It was now midnight, and the sleepy butcher found himself under the necessity of seeking his resting place. He went up stairs, and peeping through the door, which was on jar, he perceives the landlord throwing a cloak over the bed, and striking some heavy blows at a man groaning beneath the cloak. He recoils and shrieks with horror. The landlord turns round, and is thunderstruck upon perceiving the butcher. In his despair, he assails him too; but the dog seizes the wretch, and pins him to the ground. The alarm was given, and the landlord finds that he has killed his own son. He hastens that very same night to surrender to the Judge, as the murderer of his own son.

A terrible misfortune has happened here. The Menagerie, belonging to Van Dieter, was obliged, on its passage through this place, to stop at the Post office. The keeper was occupied in cleaning the lion's cage. By some accident or other the iron grating was opened, and the lion found himself at liberty. In an instant he attacked the keeper, and commencing at the abdomen, he tore the skin from his body, pulled it over the whole of his face towards the scalp, and then left the mangled and lacerated body lying prostrate. He next jumped on a saddled post horse, where he remained quiet, only keeping hold of the saddle with one of his fore

paws. *Timed not to observe* the horse fell instantly to the ground. A postilion who happened to be close at hand took to his heels; but soldiers and peasants approached as near as the ears would permit them. However, no one dared to meddle with the lion. At that moment the proprietor of the Post office appeared at the window, and killed the beast by a single shot.

NORTH-CAROLINA MINES.

The *Raleigh Register* of the 5th inst. contains the following interesting article on the Mines of Carolina.

THE GOLD REGION.

Few persons not residing in the immediate vicinity of the Gold Mines of this State, have any adequate conception of the extent of the operations which are carried on for procuring the precious metal. In this section of the State, the people talk of the Gold Mines, but they have a very imperfect idea of them, and but little knowledge of the vast sums which they annually yield. They have heard of individuals digging for Gold, but they have taken up the impression, that the same amount of labor, directed with the same zeal to the cultivation of the soil, would create a quantity of produce of greater value in the market. They are not aware that science and skill have been put in requisition, and that a system has been adopted for working the Mines, which ensures regular profits, and renders them extensively productive. It is true, the great *desideratum* of labor-saving machinery has been but recently put into successful operation, and is confined as yet to water and horse power; but preparations are making for that of steam, also, which will greatly facilitate the process of obtaining the Gold, and enhance its profits. Already there are several companies from the North and South engaged in the business, and we have recently heard of the formation of a company in Baltimore, with a capital of \$50,000 for working a Mine in Cabarrus. Indeed, monied men from every quarter of the Union, are purchasing up land, for which they pay extravagant prices. Foreign capitalists have not thought it beneath their attention to visit the Gold Region, for purposes of speculation; one of whom informed us, a few days since that he had just returned from a visit to the South American Mines, and that those of North-Carolina greatly exceed them in richness.

In the county of Mecklenburg alone, it is believed, the amount of Gold dug from the bowels of the earth in each week produced 2,000. And it is nothing uncommon for the merchants of the town of Charlotte, when they go out to make their purchases, to carry with them from 10 to 40 pounds of the precious metal. It can easily be imagined what life and activity is infused into every department of business, where the only Bank which is required to relieve the wants of the people is a bank of earth.

To such of our citizens as have the ability and leisure for making summer excursions, we would recommend a trip to the Gold Country. The Superintendents of the Mines are obliging and communicative, the citizens are proverbial for their hospitality, and the salubrity of the air is equal to any in the world. A few days spent in personal examination will give an individual a more thorough insight into the manner of obtaining the Gold, than volumes of description.

We are not without hope, from some recent discoveries, that Gold will yet be found in this (Wake) County. The first discovery of it was made in Cabarrus, and confined to that County for many years. The limits within which it was then supposed to be embraced, have continually been enlarging, as people have been led to search the country for it. It has subsequently been found in the counties of Rutherford, Burke, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Anson, Davidson, Montgomery, Randolph, Caswell, Guilford, Orange, and very recently in Chat-ham. Is this not sufficient to warrant an examination of the more central counties of the State, there being nothing in the structure or composition of the Gold Formation to forbid the belief of its existence in them also?

The Tariff, &c.—Several journals in this part of the world, are still tiring their readers with long prosing articles about the tariff—

the *tariff*—the *overacting* though they publish this mysterious letter, they throw it right upon its contents.—A Huntsville paper merely glanced at its singular character, and states that it is made more interesting by the rumors which were then in circulation. Some very singular transaction must have happened, to send him not only out of the Chair but from the State itself. We have a letter from Nashville of the 23d ult. which says, "Gen. Samu. Houston has left this State," &c.

The annexed extract is from Sir John's History of Persia.

"I visited Kerroud twice, in 1800 and 1810.—The first time, the chief of that place, Hidayet Kooli Khan, saw one of the gentlemen of the mission lying in the tent ill of a quartan ague, he begged I would cure him; and on being asked what was his remedy, said he would beat him with sticks till he was well. The invalid declined the experiment, at which the chief was not a little offended, and brought a number of his followers to swear that they had been recovered by his blows. When I last visited this place, Hidayet Kooli was dead. He had left ten sons; the eldest, Mahomed Ali Khan, was chief of the tribe. I asked him if he had inherited his father's knowledge of medicine. 'My practice,' he said, 'is equally successful. I tie them up by the heels when the cold fit is on, and bastinado them most severely, scolding them at the same time, so as to produce heat and terror instead of a cold fit.' 'And you succeed?' 'Always.' 'Have you any patients but your own followers?' 'A few: those in the neighborhood who have any sense, send to me when they are ill of the ague.' 'Is an any of your brothers cure fevers?' 'No, no!' replied he, quickly; 'that is a gift of privilege confined exclusively to the head of the family.'

Home-made Thunder and Lightning—A few weeks since, the good people that dwell in the little village of Trinana, on the banks of the Tennessee, in the county of Madison, of Alabama, being much at loss for the wherewithal to complete a church, resolved on a dramatic effort for the accomplishment of this pious purpose. Accordingly, after some deliberation, the tragedy of *Fitz-Jarvis* was selected. Thespians are ever found of the Tragedy— and suitable preparations were made to astonish, electrify and horrify the eager and delighted multitude that flocked from the village and adjacent country to see a play. For a while, our Thespians were 'at fault' about the representation of a storm that occurs in a very interesting part of the story. A storm without thunder and lightning would never do at all. At length, a piece of sheet iron and a quantity of Powder were obtained, and it was supposed, that beating on one and flashing the other as an accompaniment, would be a 'most apt' imitation, and could not fail of producing effect. The room was crowded to overflowing—the entertainment proceeded; and the storm, in all its grandeur and magnificence, came on. Two of the corps were ready at their posts, to manufacture a due portion of thunder and lightning. Rap, rap, rap went the sheet iron—and it thundered! Flash went the powder—and it lightened! The children were alarmed—the ladies were really apprehensive that the flood of rain would burst upon them—while the men swore it was the most 'natural thing' they had ever seen in their lives. The effect was fine! At this critical moment the canister of powder took fire, and in an instant 'Jupiter Tonan's' and his coadjutor of the 'forked element' were blown sky high. The 'red right arm' of the 'Thunderer' was somewhat lacerated, whilst he who, but a few minutes before, held the 'wicked lightning' in his hand, now found himself burnt, scorched and singed in a very painful, though not dangerous manner. The sufferers were speedily conveyed home, and their wounds dressed—but during this painful operation, they uttered furious and bitter imprecations against home-made thunder and lightning. This thing of a flash of lightning slipping out of one's hand, and singeing off his eye-lashes, burning his hair, blacking and scorching his face, is without doubt, a very ugly business, and should be carefully guarded against by all Thespians.

Nash: Gcr.

GOVERNOR HOUSTON.

Various rumors are afloat respecting the causes which produced the recent mysterious proceeding of the governor of Tennessee—which, as they relate to his domestic affairs—are in part contradictory, and so far of course untrue—we shall abstain from repeating in our columns. *Ibid.*

Presidential Elegers—New York will, hereafter, have great weight in the presidential election. The last Legislature passed a law making that election by general ticket. Before the next presidential election takes place, there will be a new census and a new distribution of political power. At the next election for president, therefore, New-York will walk into the field with about forty electoral votes in her hand.

Nash: Gcr.

The Kennebec Journal, August 1, states, that fortunately for the world, the proper use of N. E. Rum has been discovered at last;

and that is, to kill him upon

calves.

Hon. Le

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tar to Spain

with b

Boston Post

HALIFAX:

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1829

The address delivered by Dr. A. S. H. BURGES, on the 15th instant, (the anniversary occasion of the Halifax Philodemic Association,) will appear in our next.

We are authorised to announce Col. Isham Matthews as a candidate to represent this county in the Senate of the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce Col. Thomas Nicholson, and Jesse A. Bynum, Rice B. Pierce, Richard Jones and Wm. E. Shine, Esquires, as candidates to represent this county in the House of Commons, of our next General Assembly.

From the correspondence below, it will be seen that Maj. Charles Gee is also a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons.

April 25th, 1829.

To Maj. CHARLES GEE.

At the request of many of our fellow citizens, I am thus induced to solicit you to become a candidate to represent us in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Having the utmost confidence in your political principles, as well as that of the interest of the farmers generally, are the reasons which cause us to make this communication.

With assurance, I remain your's, &c.

THOS. GARY.

Halifax, May 6th, 1829.

To THOS. GARY, Esq.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your very polite and friendly communication of the 25th April, informing me that it is the wish of yourself and a number of my fellow citizens of this county, that I should become a candidate to represent the county of Halifax, in the House of Commons, of the next Legislature of this state, I must remark, that since I left the army of the United States, (into which service I entered at an early period of my life, before I was entirely competent to lay down any definitive rule by which my after life should be governed in political matters,) I have never sought, nor have I declined, any public appointment. Holding it to be a principle, from which there should be no departure, for every citizen to render what service he can afford to the public weal—I must consent; not without my fears, as to my capacity, to render that service you so dexterously expressed.

It could not be otherwise than agreeable to me, to afford my fellow citizens of the county of Halifax any aid that they may think me able to give in the councils of my adopted state.

As man may make professions to suit his various purposes, it could be futile and useless to offer more than assurance of my fidelity.

Your Fellow-Citizen,
CHARLES GEE.

Appointment by the President.—
JAMES C. RIVES of Virginia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, in the place of JAMES BROWN, who has requested permission to return.

Judge Bouldin.—The last Enquirer says: We understand, that Judge BOULDIN has resigned his office as Judge of the General Court, from the 15th—that the resignation from that time has been accepted by the Governor; and that the Executive Council has the choice of his successor under consideration.

U. S. Treasurer.—The Richmond Whig states that JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq. a member of the Privy Council of Virginia, has been appointed by the President Treasurer of the U. S. States in the place of Mr. CLARK of Pennsylvania, removed.

Hon. Levi Woodbury has declined the appointment of Minister to Spain, for reasons connected with his family concerns.—*Boston Post.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

TREE HILL RACES.

FIRST DAY.

Two sweepstakes—for three year old colts—mile heats—entrance \$ 100.

First Stakes.

John Baker's b f 4 4 dist.
J. J. Harrison's b f 2 3 3
O. P. Hare's s c 3 1 1
James M. Selden's s c 1 2 2

Time—First heat, 1m 57s—second do 1m 59s—third do. 2m 3s

Second Stake.

J. M. Bott's s f by Sir Charles 3 dist.
J. M. Selden's b c do 2 2

John Colgin's s f do 4 3

Rich. Adams's s c do 1 1

Time—First heat 1m 55s—second do 1m 55 1-2s.

SECOND DAY.

Proprietor's Purse, two mile heats, 300 dollars.

Wm. R. Johnson's s m

T. C. by Sir Charles, 3 dist.

James J. Harrison's b Corp. Trim, by

Sir Archie, 2 2

David H. Branch's b m

Polly Hopkins, by Virginian, 1 1

Hector Davis's b m Kitty

Willis, by Handel, dist.

Time—1st heat 4m; 2nd heat 4m 4s.

THIRD DAY.

Jockey Club Purse—four mile heats—1000 dollars.

James M. Selden's b b

Waxey, by Sir Archie, 1 1

Wm. R. Johnson's b

m Slender, by S. Charles, 1 dr

Time—8m 29s.

Sweepstakes for 3 year old colts—mile heats.

Wm. Finney's s h, by

S. Charles, 2 1 1

O. P. Hare's s h, do 2 2 2

J. M. Selden's b h, do 1 3 dr

Time—First heat, 1m 57s—second do 1m 58s—third do. 2m 1s

Compiler.

FOURTH DAY.

A Post Stake—3 mile heats—\$ 450.

David H. Branch's b m

Polly Hopkins, 1 3 1

James M. Selden's b m

Kate Kearney, 3 1 2

Wm. R. Johnson's b h

Starr, 2 2 3

Time—First heat 5m. 55s—second do. 6m; third do. 6m 1s.

Compiler.

Trotting.—Yesterday an unusual and interesting trot took place for the second day's purse on the Long Island trotting course; after which, a sweepstakes purse free for trotters, pacers and rackers, was awarded to the winning horse. The first in harness, three miles and repeat, was admirably contended for, between Ephraim Smooth and Sir Peter. There were three heats the first was won by Ephraim, performing the 3 miles in 8m 21s.

The second heat by Sir Peter, in 8m 23s.

And the third heat was won by Ephraim by about one length, in 8m 28s.

The sweepstakes purse, two miles and repeat, was most astonishingly and beautifully contended for between Fireaway, Bowery Boy, Jersey, Tub and Cato. The first and second heats were won by Fireaway in 5m. 20s. and 5m 16s.—*N. Y. Post.*

Norfolk, May 15th.
Sale of Roanoke Tobacco.

A small crop of nine hogsheads Roanoke Tobacco, raised by Col. E. Kennon, of Mecklenburg County, (Va.) which arrived here on Sunday last, in one of the Virginia and North Carolina Transportation Company's Boats, through the Dismal Swamp Canal, was sold yesterday on Mcintosh's Wharf. The sale was well attended, the prices, it is believed, as good as could have been obtained elsewhere, and it was very manifest, that had more of the same quality been offered, it would have met a ready sale. The highest price given was \$8 31, and the average price \$7 37 per hundred.

It may be well to state, that this Tobacco arrived in the very best order, and had not sustained the smallest damage on its way to this market.

Beacon

In reference to an advertisement of a Sale of "Damaged Roanoke Flour," which appeared in yesterday's Beacon, it is proper to remark, that the damage arose from the swamping

of the batteau in the upper Roanoke, and consequently, before it was put on board of the Transportation Company at Weldon—Indeed, we have the best authority for stating, that so far, no injury whatever has been sustained by any property which has been conveyed to this place in the boats of the Company.

Ibid.

Gold has recently been discovered, in considerable quantities, in Burke county. A merchant from Morganton last week brought to this town, for the purpose of procuring it fluxed, eight or nine hundred dollars worth of fine gold, gathered in small quantities, during this spring, in Burke county. It was all found in alluvial earth, either on the borders, or in the beds, of small streams of water. It is in fine particles; and is familiarly known as "branch gold." We understand that, as yet, science and practical skill in mining have not been applied to the business in Burke.

While in Morganton, a few weeks back, we learned that Quicksilver, in its pure state, is found in that county, in sufficient quantities to answer all the purposes of the miners in amalgamating their gold.

Salisbury Carolian.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

We present our readers, in succeeding columns, with London dates to the 20th ultimo, being later than our previous accounts by upwards of two weeks. The intelligence will be found to possess more than ordinary interest, as we have information that the Catholic Emancipation Bill had finally passed both houses of the British Parliament, and likewise that the second campaign between the Russians and Turks had been actually commenced—events of themselves, without advertizing to minor items, of the highest importance. The Commercial Letters and other late advices, speak of the general stagnation in business, and of the embarrassments felt in the various branches and ramifications of trade; a state of things naturally lessening the demand for, and injuriously affecting the prices of our staple articles in the English Markets. *Pet. Times.*

The Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller, in pursuance to an act of the last General Assembly, have appointed Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, of Salisbury, Gen. Louis D. Wilson, of Tarborough, an Isaac Wright, Esq. of Bladen, Commissioners to represent the State in the meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank, to be held in this city on the first of next month.

Star.

Philadelphia Alms House.—There are 1000 persons in the Philadelphia Alms House, 700 of which have been sent there by Rum, Gin, Whiskey & Co. It is said that firm does a large business with Almshouses, Penitentiaries, Bridewells, State Prisons, &c.

Noah.

The county of Loudoun, in Va. contains a population of some 23,000. There has been in its jail, for nearly a month, neither debtor nor criminal, and litigation has diminished, within a year or two, about two-thirds. Physicians, also, have had very little occupation for the last year. Improvement is most visible in the moral habits of the community.—*Nat. Intel.*

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

The time has arrived when it becomes every lover of civil Liberty, and every well-wisher to the enlightened institutions of this country, to step forth in defence of his dearest and best rights. We should guard with a jealous eye the liberties which our ancestors handed down to us, and which cost nothing more nor less than their hearts best blood. We should not be so unmindful of self-preservation, as to remain in a state of profound stupidity, and suffer aspiring quacks, ambitious politicians and designing demagogues to draw us into a state of abject slavery, by the peculiar mode which they make use of, to insinuate themselves into public favor, before we have our eyes open to the sharp

ing and wilful encroachments, on civil liberty of such vile and base innovators. I have been led to make these remarks from the perusal of a piece over the signature of an "Old County-Man," which appeared in the 16th number of the *Minerva*. This writer seems to think, and very justly too, that an eventful crisis is at hand, and that skillful physicians are needed, to heal the malady with which our state is at present so alarmingly afflicted.

It will, I presume, be confessed by all parties, that N. Carolina stands in great need of men of the best talents with an ardent devotion to the public good, in her legislative councils; and that she has too long been imposed on by a set of unprincipled politicians, who care nothing for the interest of the great body of the people, so their own infamous ends are accomplished. The people of this state have had too many stock-jobbing, unprincipled legislators already; and it becomes you, fellow-citizens, as enlightened freemen, to look well to your interest in the next election, and choose such men only as are known to be ardently attached to the public good, and who will exert all their talents to promote the happiness and prosperity of the state. Other states are putting forth their best talents; and shall North Carolina remain inactive, quietly fold her arms and suffer a few aspiring money shavers and office hunters to legislate for the whole, or, if you please, for themselves, to the exclusion and ruin of the farming interest? Our legislature is composed of too many ignorant men; men that are unacquainted with legislation, and who can be swayed by the learned and ingenious arguments of a few influential characters, to vote away almost their own liberties, under a belief that they are doing right. Assuming, then, the position taken above, I repeat that we are in great need of the best talents the state can afford, with an ardent devotedness to the public good. The present state of affairs in the monied horizon of North Carolina, strenuously calls for legislators that can be relied on for their firm adherence to the republican institutions of this country, and their entire devotedness to the public weal—as patriots who are acting for the good of every human being, and the advancement of social happiness, and civil and religious liberty.

HAMPTON.

May 30th, 1829.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 6th inst. by T. S. Brownlow, Esq. Mr. James V. Allen to Miss Eliza M. Johnston, all of this county.

In this county, on the 26th ult. by Wm. Doggett, Esq. Mr. Uriah W. Skinner to Miss Piscilli Lewis.

On the 14th inst. by the same, Mr. William Branch to Miss Elizabeth Duncan.

Mrs. Lydia Philips

EGS leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that her school will commence on Monday the 8th day of June, at the House of Dr. Brownlow, 13 miles immediately above the town of Halifax. Her long experience as a teacher, (17 years,) assiduous and unremitting attention to please, she is in hopes, will entitle her to a part of public patronage. Dr. Brownlow, with whom she boards, will take six or eight boarders. There is also several respectable families in the immediate neighborhood who will take

board her here, by a degree of diligence, perseverance and regularity, calculated to insure him, anywhere, that success which we hope will reward her present undertaking.

A CARD.

The Roanoke Literary, Scientific, and Military Institution.

CAPT. PARTRIDGE begs leave

to inform the citizens of North

Carolina and adjacent states, that

the above mentioned Institution will

be opened for the reception of stu-

dents, at Littleton, county of War-

ren, state of North Carolina, on the

FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE next.

The Institution will be under the

general direction of Capt. Partridge,

and under the immediate direction of

Mr. D. H. Bingham, who will be

furnished with the requisite number

of well qualified instructors in the

various branches proposed to be

taught. Mr. Bingham was educated

under Capt. Partridge, at the

American Literary, Scientific and

Military Academy; is a gentleman

of unblemished character; of good

talents and acquirements, and has

had several years experience as an

instructor. He is believed to be

well qualified to discharge the duties

of any situation in life, in which

THE COTTAGERS.

One stormy night, in the month of November, some one knocked at the door of the hospitable Edmond Lawson, situated in the beautiful valley of —. Edmond, always awake to the calls of humanity, opened his door, when a stranger presented himself to view. His figure was tall and majestic—his countenance was emaciated, and bore upon it the deep traces of sorrow. His eye beamed with intelligence, although its lustre appeared to be somewhat dimmed by either disease or misfortune. His dress was neat, but not extravagant, and his deportment and manners bespake him a gentleman.

Cottager, said the stranger, can you give an unfortunate wanderer shelter for the night, and my horse protection from the approaching storm? If you can, I will reward you, perhaps beyond your expectations, as I am sick and weary, and unable to travel any further.

Name not a reward to me, said Edmond: my cottage is but small it is true, and my means are limited, but with an honest and approving conscience, I can always welcome the unfortunate, to sit by my fire-side and partake of such as I have to give them—come in, come in.

The stranger entered the cottage, the attentive Edmond took from him his great coat and hat, placed a chair for him before the fire, upon which he heaped more wood, and then withdrew to take care of the horse. After some time he returned, and standing by the stranger's side, said, whilst honest benevolence lighted up his countenance—now, sir, having provided for your beast, I will awaken my daughter, who shall furnish something comfortable for you, before you retire to rest.

I beg you will not disturb your daughter—I am sick and fatigued; rest is now more necessary than food. If you will lead me to my chamber, I will no longer disturb your repose.

I cannot permit you to retire before Caroline has furnished something for your refreshment—she is my only child, and it would make her unhappy to know that a stranger had passed the night in our cottage, without partaking of such humble fare as we have to place before him. I will call her, sir, and she will be here in a few moments.

Use your pleasure said the stranger; sorrow has so long inhabited my bosom, that I should be the last to plant it in the breast of another. As the stranger said this he placed his hands before his eyes, whilst a deep drawn heavy sigh escaped him. Edmond noticed it, but he had too much of the milk of human kindness in his composition, to wish to intrude upon the sorrows of another. He opened a door, which discovered a flight of stairs leading to the upper apartments, and called in a tone replete with fatherly affection—Caroline! Caroline! awake, my dear Caroline.

What do you want with me, father? replied a voice, the melodious accents of which appeared to vibrate upon the stranger's heart, and fill him with some strange emotion. Are you not well, father, that you call me now? asked Caroline.

I am well, my child, answered Edmond, but we have a stranger here, who is unwell, cold and worn with travelling he must share our cottage and fare to-night.

I will be with you immediately, my father, was Caroline's reply.

The stranger started at the first sound of Caroline's voice, but soon afterwards appeared to be occupied in deep and melancholy reflection. Short-

ly after this a beautiful girl about eighteen years of age entered the apartment. Her figure was light but well proportioned—her cheeks glowed with the rosy hue of health—her raven black hair flowed in rich luxuriance around her, and the "soul speaking glance" of her sparkling eye, told an observer that it was animated by a heart in which innocence and intelligence.

You are an enthusiast, Caroline, said her father. Let us now retire to rest, and we will speak further of the stranger in the morning. Good night and Heaven protect you. Thus saying, he left the parlor, and shortly afterwards Caroline withdrew to her chamber.

Do not disturb her, father, you know she was troubled with the rheumatism yesterday, and it would be a pity now to break her rest. I will prepare something for our guest myself.

You are too kind, my good girl, said her indulgent father; do as you think proper. When you are happy, my love, I can never be otherwise, for there is a witchery around you, which dispels melancholy.

As Edmond finished speaking, the stranger raised his head slowly from his hands, and turned his face towards where Caroline stood. As soon as his eye had glanced upon her fairy form and lovely countenance, he leaped upon his feet and exclaimed, as a hectic flush passed over his visage—Good Heavens! the image of my lost Eliza. He then stood like one petrified, and fixed his wild and eager gaze upon the now blushing and trembling Caroline.

At length recovering his recollection—excuse me, my friends, he said: the remembrance of former times occasionally rushes upon me at an unexpected moment, and deprives me of my usual self-possession.

Make no apologies, said Edmond: here your sorrows and your feelings shall be sacred, and any thing that Caroline or myself can do, shall be done with a cheerful and willing hand.

Thank you, thank you, from my soul I thank you—the voice of kindness has been so long foreign to my ears, that it now sounds like the responsive echo of some dear departed friend.

Caroline now withdrew, and after a short absence returned. She displayed before the stranger a neat and clean repast, of which she invited him to partake. If it was not served up with elegance and splendor, neatness and a heartfelt welcome gave rest to the meal. The stranger's eye followed Caroline, as she glided around the table and ministered to his wants. He took but sparingly of the viands spread upon the hospitable board. When he arose from his chair, he re-seated himself by the fire and again sunk into a deep reverie. His head fell upon his breast, the tear started to his eye, and his bosom heaved with many a sigh. Recovering himself after a short interval, he arose from his seat and requested to be conducted to his chamber. Edmond taking a light, showed him his apartment and left him for the night. When he returned to the parlor, he found Caroline in a mood more than usually serious. Taking her hand and kissing her rosy mother, my father has often depicted her virtues to me, child, what employs your thoughts; that causes you to be thus sad.

My dear father, replied Caroline, our guest looks so pale, so weary, and so woe-begone, that the smile refuses to rise to my lips when I think of him. And whilst he seems so gentle and yet so melancholy—he

speaks so kindly even whilst his voice trembles with sorrow, that I cannot refrain from venerating his grey hairs and compassionating his misfortunes. His sorrows may be the consequence of guilt, my child.

Caroline, charmed and terrified, reached him a glass of water, which he hastily swallowed. When he was somewhat revived by it, with a hurried and impetuous voice, he exclaimed—your father—your father—what is the name of your father, tell me—tell me quickly, or I shall perish before your eyes.

The scene before her was unintelligible to the affrighted Caroline, and she timidly replied, my father's name sir, is Edmond Lawson.

The stranger raised his hands and eyes to Heaven, sank upon his knees and in a voice scarcely articulate, exclaimed—Gracious Providence, how wise and yet how inscrutable are all thy ways. His head then sank upon the chair, upon which he had been seated, and he appeared to be in fervent but silent prayer. After some time, he arose and taking Caroline kindly by the hand, he said, you must excuse me, dear Caroline, for the affright I have occasioned you—excuse me now, and I will retire to my chamber, and endeavour to compose my agitated feelings. He then withdrew and closed the door behind him.

When he was gone, Caroline went in search of her father, to whom she narrated what had occurred in the parlor. He was at a loss to account for the stranger's conduct, but clothed in conscious innocence, he apprehended nothing from it.

When Edmond and Caroline returned, they found the breakfast table set, and the breakfast prepared by the faithful Hannah. They waited for some time before the stranger entered the room. His countenance was now settled and composed, and his manner more reserved than it had been hitherto.—When they were seated at the table, his eyes were alternately cast upon Edmond and Caroline, with a glance so scrutinizing and penetrating, that it greatly embarrassed both of them. The stranger at length observed this, and ceased to gaze upon them. He ate sparingly, and spoke but little. When the morning repast was finished and the table cleared by Hannah, the stranger turning to Edmond, said; Mr. Lawson, for that I understand to be your name, I beg that you will favor me with a private interview, as I have some communications to make to you, which, perhaps, may not be at present proper for your daughter's ear.

With pleasure, replied Lawson—Caroline, my daughter, withdraw for a short time; when we have finished our conversation, I will call you.

Caroline instantly obeyed. When she had closed the door, the stranger turned his dark eyes full upon the countenance of Edmond, and scrutinized it, as if he would read his inmost thoughts. After a pause of a few moments, the stranger commenced. Mr. Lawson, said he, I am about to make a request, which may perhaps appear a strange one, coming as it does from a person unknown to you even by name. Rest assured, however, that my request proceeds from no motives of idle curiosity, but is founded upon matter which may hereafter have great influence over your happiness and mine, and over the future prospects of your lovely daughter. Deceive me not, I beseech you, but answer me honestly and truly—more depends upon it than you can at present be aware of. The request I have to make is, that you favor me with a history of your life.

That I will readily do replied Edmond. I have no concealments, and I care not if the whole world knew my history, which is but a short one. A mystery hangs about my infancy, the veil of which I have never been able to penetrate.

The first recollection I have of is his arms, exclaiming my son,

myself is when I was at the house of a man by the name of Philip Myers in the county of —. Myers and his wife were kind and attentive to me, and I venerated them as my parents, as I knew no others. I was sent to school, and not a shade of sorrow passed over my youthful mind until I was old enough to enquire concerning my parents. I then discovered that I was a being as yet upon the world, without entitle to whom I could claim kindred, or from whom I could look for support or protection. This preyed upon my mind and for a long time gave it a tinge of melancholy which I was unable to eradicate. I subsequently learned from my kind protectors, that when I was an infant, I was brought to their house by a lady and her servant, who prevailed upon Myers and his wife to receive me, by depositing in their hands three thousand dollars for my support and tuition, with a promise of a further supply when that should be exhausted. I continued in the family of Myers until I attained the age of eighteen, when I went to the city of Philadelphia, with the remains of my three thousand dollars, which Myers forced me to receive, without deducting any thing for my boarding during the time I had been with him. When arrived in the City, I presented the letters of recommendation, which Myers had procured for me, and was fortunate enough to obtain, at once, a situation in the counting house of Mr. Johnson, an old and respectable merchant. I remained with him, as his clerk for four years, when having amassed property sufficient to satisfy his desires, he took me into partnership and left the management of the concern entirely to me. Our business prospered, and in a few years, I found myself in a situation to justify me in turning my thoughts to matrimony. A young lady, who frequently visited the house of Mr. Johnson, and who I had frequent opportunities of seeing, attracted my attention, and I wooed and won the lovely Eliza Williamson.

Happiness now smiled around me, and for two years not one sorrow was mingled in my cup of bliss, until that fatal hour which gave to me a daughter, and forever deprived me of its mother. All now was dark and gloomy around me, the scenes of former bliss became hateful to me; business was irksome, and with the consent of Johnson, we dissolved the partnership, closed our concerns, and I retired to this cottage, which I had previously purchased.

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The first recollection I have of is his arms, exclaiming my son,

my long lost son, have at last found you. Come to your father's heart, and cheer his few remaining days by the warm affections of a son.

And I have lived to see my father? exclaimed Edmond, as he pressed the old man to his bosom—I now shall be happy.

Yes, Edmond you do see your father, the hitherto wretched John Lawson.—That my son, is the picture of your misguided mother, who in one imprudent hour ruined her happiness and my own. Listen to me Edmond, whilst I give you a brief sketch of the unhappy circumstances, which have caused you to be so long lost to me.

At some future period I will give you a more detailed story of myself. When I had arrived at the age of twenty-five, I was married to your mother, with whom I lived happily until you were about eighteen months old, when a villain broke into my bower of bliss, and under the disguise of friendship and virtue, poisoned the spring of all my happiness.

The base seducer fled from me just revenge, and with him your guilty mother. This flight I could have borne, but they but left you my son; ey the unfeeling monsters took you with them, and left me wretched and alone. I had them pursued in every direction, but from that day until this blessed hour I could gain no intelligence of them or you.

My heart withered within me when I discovered all search to be fruitless, and I wandered I scarcely knew where or whither.—Providence, however, at length guided me to your cottage, and I shall now be happy.

But where is my granddaughter? I long to press her in my arms, for she is the very image of what your mother was when of her age.

Caroline was called and made acquainted with as much of what had just transpired, as was deemed necessary.—She sprang into the arms of her grandfather, and clung to him with the embrace of true affection.

The old man became an inmate of the cottage, and is now sinking gradually, but without repining, to that bourne, from whence no traveller returns."

Caroline about a year after the discovery of her grandfather, was led to the alter by an amiable and worthy young man, with whom she lives happy and contented. She is beloved by all who know her and almost idolized by her father, and grandfather, by whom her every want was supplied.

Caroline—We regret to state that Capt. David Willis, for many years a prudent navigator in the merchant service of the place, lost from a Lighter, at the foot of Broad Creek a short distance below Newbern, on Monday the 21st ult. He had that morning in the prosecution of a determination to relinquish the sea and resort to the less hazardous pursuits of agriculture, taken passage for his farm and was taking the depth of water with an oar, when he fell overboard and perished before assistance could reach him. The wife of Capt. Willis was on board and witnessed the agonizing scene. Thus, in the prime of life, and at a moment as he believed, of perfect security, has this experienced mariner, after years of exposure to the perils of the ocean, found his last enemy in the waters of the Neuse. The body of the deceased was discovered on Monday last and brought to this place for interment.—*Wm. S. Sentinel.*

Care for Mosquito Bites.—The time has not yet arrived for the cessation of "personal wrongs" inflicted by those little reprobates the Mosquitoes. There is a remedy, and for fear we might forget it, we give it in advance, recommending the reader to have this paragraph framed and hung over his mantel-piece. Put a little ammonia on the bite, and you will be instantly out of trouble. We charge no fee for this prescription.—*Ne. Y. Courier.*

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